

THE Charlottetown Guardian

Advertising Phone 132-3
Subscription Phone 132-2
News and Edit, Day Phone 133
News and Edit, Night Phone 132 & 133

Head Office at Charlottetown Branch Office at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montague.
London Office, Marconi House, Strand, W. C.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1915.

SANITATION

The Kansas Board of Health, so we are informed by a United States exchange, has decreed that the public penholder must be abolished. The reason given is that some people, while sealing a letter or collecting their thoughts have a habit of holding the pen in the mouth, and that thereby there is a danger of transporting disease germs to the next person who seals a letter or collects his thoughts in the same way. It might be said just here that people who put a public pen holder in their mouth deserves all the germs they can get—and the chances are that the germs will get the worst of it. All the same it is doubtful if much evil can follow the common sense use of a public penholder, and it is a great convenience in post offices or other public places in which it may be necessary to use a pen. It is doubtful also if its discontinuance in the public offices in Kansas will be regarded very favorably by those who find, when about to address a letter, that they have left their fountain pen at home—if they had one.

It is quite possible to carry the germ hunting idea too far. We cannot conveniently abolish the use of nickels and dimes because some people persist in putting them in their mouths. These, at least, are among the things that cannot be supplied on the "individual" plan and destroyed as soon as used.

There are many real dangers which a little thoughtfulness might minimize, while there are many also which are unnecessarily placed in people's way. Possibly the source of greatest danger is the common school. Here children exchange pencils, books and other things, many of which have been held in the mouth or in a filthy pocket, and children will not readily be cured of the habit of exchanging or "swapping."

As a result of long continued preaching against the use of the common drinking cup in school the individual drinking cup has been introduced into many of our island schools and no sooner were they introduced than the children began "swapping" them, forgetful of the germ theory. There are perhaps few germ carriers that can equal the common drinking cup and it is blamed, and we believe, justly, of being at the bottom of many of the obscure cases of tuberculosis that neither home environment nor heredity can account for. The individual cup, for the reason that it is not individual but generally used in common by innocent children, is little better and in those schools in which it has been introduced it should be the teachers aim to make it really individual and to impress upon children the necessity of carrying out the intention of its introduction.

In our city schools the introduction of sanitary drinking fountains would be in the line of progress. The cost would be trifling and would be more than compensated for in the satisfaction of knowing that at least one more and perhaps the greatest danger to the health of the children had been removed. A few such fountains in public places in the city would be a boon and would be appreciated by visitors as well as by citizens. One progressive citizen has installed a sanitary fountain at his place of business and he has the gratitude of many visitors to the city. If more of our business houses were to follow his example they would find it to their own interest as well as a boon to their customers. In the market building particularly where crowds congregate on market days, such a fountain would fill a long felt want.

We trust our city fathers, now that they are laying their plans and arranging their estimates for the coming year, will find a way to make this necessary addition to

FEELING THE PINCH

The war has now been in progress about 150 days. To say nothing of the cost in human life, for which no previous war in the history of the world affords a parallel, the cost in actual money and money's worth, is staggering. The cost is estimated at \$50,000,000 a day. This, multiplied by 180 will give a string of figures that will have no meaning even to a Rockefeller, and yet the enormity of the cost induces questioning as to what is to come after the war, how settlements are to be effected, how the bills are to be paid.

Prince Edward Island, of whose productiveness and progressiveness we sometimes boast, produces annually, in round numbers about \$10,000,000. When we remember that, if we spent nothing, hoarded all our products and "salted" the proceeds down for a war fund, it would require five years to lay by enough to pay for one day's fighting, it will give us a vague idea of what war means in material cost alone.

How long can this expenditure be maintained? Those who speak for the nations involved say it can be kept up for years. They may be right as to that, but there are signs of wear and tear. One of them is the resignation of a German Minister of Finance for reasons relating to the second instalment of the sinews of war—\$1,250,000,000. According to accounts from Berlin, these reasons were serious enough to prompt his retirement.

Still more suggestive is the new ruling of the British Treasury forbidding capital issues of any part of the globe not included within the limits of the Empire. It is hardly too much to say of this order that it startled the financial world. A Boston banker describes it as the most momentous announcement made in living memory. He interprets it as a tacit admission that the richest of the combatants is beginning to feel the strain and needs all her money to help bear the burden. It will be remembered that a few days ago she lent Roumania \$25,000,000 and that, apparently, there is no limit to her resources. Yet she has taken this precaution.

Little or nothing would have been thought of it, had such a precaution been taken by France, the government of which country has always had a great deal to say about foreign investments of French funds. Great Britain on the contrary, has given absolute liberty of action to her capitalists, a policy which has made London the center of the financial "universe." The banker referred to says: "It is her readiness to raise quickly vast sums of money for foreign countries more than anything else which has given England her international commercial superiority, and no phrase was ever truer than that 'trade follows the

loan." So long as this condition of financial supremacy prevailed no other country could compete with England in the foreign markets of the world.
The two signs of wear and tear are respectfully submitted for what they are worth.

CLIMATE IN WAR ZONE

Many are anxious to know something of the weather conditions under which our soldiers live in the trenches and on the battlefields. A writer in the Review of Reviews gives a number of interesting facts from which we reproduce the following:—

The winds are prevaillingly from western quadrants, and therefore blow from great bodies of water—the Atlantic, the North Sea and the Baltic—giving to the adjacent lands much moisture and a moderate range of temperature; and the weather is very changeable, under the influence of a constant procession of "highs" and "lows" (anti-cyclones and cyclones), though hardly so changeable as in the Northeastern United States, because European storm tracts tend to run far northward, over Scandinavian and Northern Russia, so that the regions where fighting is now in progress often feels only the brief border influence of these passing disturbances.

In the western war zone the lowlands have virtually a marine climate; the summers are cool, while winters are generally not cold, measured in terms of the thermometer, though they are so moist as to be extremely uncomfortable to men in the trenches. "Zone weather" (on the Fahrenheit scale) is not unknown in this region, though it occurs only at intervals of several years. Snow falls on several days each winter, but it is almost never heavy. The winters are cloudy and foggy. In the highlands, such as the Ardennes and the Vosges, the winters are decidedly rigorous, and the snow is often deep enough to interfere seriously with military operations. On the upper slopes of the Vosges winter temperatures of 10 degrees below zero (Fahr.), are not uncommon, and the snow lies here half the year round. Throughout the western war zone the temperature during an average summer rarely rises above 90, while hardly once in a decade does it rise to 95. All in all, this region has cooler summers, milder winters, more clouds and fogs, and more frequent but lighter rainfall than the Northern United States.

The theatre of operations in the East has a transition climate between the marine conditions of Western Europe and the continental conditions of the interior of Russia. The summers are hotter and the winters much colder than in the region just described. The climate of East Prussia is somewhat tempered by winds from the Baltic, yet in an average winter there are from forty to fifty days on which the temperature does not rise above freezing in the afternoon, and there are from 110 to 140 nights in the year on which the thermometer falls below the freezing point. At Koenigsberg the temperature does not fall below zero nor rise above 86 in a normal year, but inland the range of temperature is much greater.

In Russia Poland snow lies on the ground from sixty to eighty days in the year, and the rivers are generally icebound from the latter part of December to the beginning of March. Temperatures above 90 are not uncommon in summer.

Galicia has short, hot summers and long, cold winters. The severity of the latter is especially due to the fact that the Carpathians prevent the ingress of southerly winds. Przemysl has in recent years known a minimum temperature of 13 below zero, and Lemberg 18 below, though in a normal winter the temperature rarely falls more than 5 or 6 degrees below zero in this province, except in the mountains. The snowfall is abundant.

A NEW FISHERIES QUESTION

A question has arisen between the Province of Quebec and the Dominion Government with respect to the right to fish in tidal waters.

The ownership of the fisheries of the waters of Canada has twice been before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, but in neither case was the decision so clear and comprehensive as to cover all the issues. In 1859, when the first test was had, there was left by the Judicial Committee a doubt as to whether the control of the tidal fisheries, apart from their regulation, was vested in the federal or the provincial governments. In the case of Quebec an understanding was reached whereby the administration of the fisheries of the south shore of the St. Lawrence River and Gulf and on the north shore as far east as Point des Monts would be cared for by the province, while the federal authorities would continue to administer those east of the point mentioned. This arrangement continued till the present year.

In 1913, a case arose in which the Province of British Columbia was one party and the Dominion the other. The Dominion made certain claims as proprietor of lands ceded to it by the province. Its position was in effect that of an individual who has purchased from the Crown, as represented in the province, and claimed as proprietor fishing and other rights that pertain to ownership. In the matter the issue affected only British Columbia as a province, and it only in so far as the lands in question were concerned. The Lord Chancellor, however, in concluding his opinion, made some general remarks on the right of the public to fish on the sea and its arms or in estuaries, and intimated that interference with such right could not be within the power of the province.

Evidently this was regarded by the Dominion as of general application, and accordingly notice was given on behalf of the Department of Naval Affairs, which has charge of the fisheries of Canada, that from January 1, 1915, the administration of the tidal fisheries of Quebec, controlled under the *modus vivendi* by the province, would be taken over by the federal authorities, and that no one would henceforth be permitted to fish therein except under a federal license.

The Province of Quebec retorted to this with a notice to the parties concerned that the British Columbia decision quoted did not apply generally, and that any person wishing to fish in the tidal waters of the gulf and river must apply for a license to the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries. The situation may be somewhat awkward for those concerned with the fisheries; but, pending judgment on the issue, their case will doubtless be considered by each party to the dispute and the annoyance reduced to a minimum.

NOTES

The Isle of Man, says the London Chronicle, has a code of laws entirely its own. The island has never been ruled by the laws of England. These happy islanders have no armed forces to maintain, no income tax, death, estate or stamp duties to pay, and their customs dues are in most cases on a lower scale than in the United Kingdom. Many women, too, have special privileges. Every female adult, w idow or spinster, in the Isle of Man, whether she is owner, occupier or lodger, has a vote for the House of Keys elections. Every widow enjoys half of her husband's personal estate, and has a life interest in his real estate, and she cannot be deprived of this by will; whilst her written consent must be obtained to all transfers and deeds affecting her husband's property. On the other hand no married woman can legally own in her own right either money or property in the Isle of Man; she can have no separate estate unless specially protected before marriage, and can make no will without the leave of her husband.

THE COAL FUND

Sir—Mr Hogg has kindly offered to give the net proceeds of tonight's entertainment to the above fund.

Those who attend will witness a very interesting piece, and not only that but they will have the happy feeling that the pleasure they partake of is helping to bring warmth and comfort to poor people who are unable to secure fuel and must suffer sadly from the present severe weather.

I hope the public will take this into consideration and fill the great hall to overflowing. I am, sir, etc.

J. T. JENKINS.

Feb. 1, 1915.

AVOIDING JUDICIAL TRIAL

Sir—In your attack upon the Alliance on the 28th inst. you make free to say that the efforts of the Alliance which you term "political campaigning in the interests of temperance, has done, and is doing, incalculable injury, not only to the Province, but to the cause of temperance here and elsewhere."

(1) The Alliance has always believed in an effective and impartial enforcement of the law without fear or favour. We believe that the intention of the Legislature, when enacting the Prohibition Act, was to have offenders who were convicted of violations of the Act punished according to its express provisions, and that no interference in the carrying out of its provisions was ever intended to be tolerated. In fact, the Act expressly provides that any person who may interfere with any officer or officers in the discharge of their duties under the provisions of the Act, shall be deemed to be liable to a fine or imprisonment.

It seems, however, that the idea of the Guardian and of the Government is otherwise. In your recent editorial you say: "By the judicious exercise of the strength and the tenderness, the justice and the mercy of the law, the drink evil in our Province would eventually be reduced to a minimum." The Alliance claims the right to criticize this avowed policy of the Government, as set forth in the Guardian, as being distinctly opposed to the express provisions of the Act, by reference to the further right to show that the policy of the Government, in this erroneous policy of the Government has been adopted, that the result claimed for it has signally failed. Moreover, we claim the right to show these facts and to criticize this policy and its result, without being accused of "political wire-pulling" and of "degenerating into a thinly veiled political campaign."

(2) On the 28th November, 1913, as the result of information supplied by the Temperance Alliance, convictions for violations of the Prohibition Act were obtained against four offenders. The names of these offenders were: Michael Donahoe, of Peakes Station; Dr. T. V. Grant, Cardigan; Dr. A. Allan, Cardigan; and Richard Jenkins, Georgetown. The Act under which these convictions were made specifically declares that, in default of payment of the penalty imposed forthwith, the offenders shall be committed to jail.

What are the facts in connection with these cases? The fine against Richard Jenkins was collected on the 9th December 1913. Mr Jenkins has not since been convicted and no complaints against him have since been received by any officials of the Alliance.

The fines against the three other offenders have never yet been collected, nor have the convictions against them been enforced, notwithstanding that Dr. Donahoe, one of the offenders, had been previously convicted of a violation of the Act. As the result of further information laid by the Alliance, Dr. Allan and Dr. Grant, were, on the 16th June, 1914, both again convicted of subsequent violations of the Act. Not only have the convictions against these offenders made on the 28th November, 1913, remained uncollected, but the later convictions of the 16th June, 1914, have also remained, and still remain, unenforced.

The "judicious exercise of the tenderness and the mercy of the law" in these cases was applied by the Attorney General himself, and it may, therefore, be assumed that these cases may fairly be cited as a test as to whether or not this plan of the Government and of the Guardian for "reducing the drink evil in our Province to a minimum" is or is not effective.

It will be noted that, in the cases of these four convictions, all made on the same day, the policy adopted in the one case of prompt enforcement of the conviction, resulted in the offender going out of the liquor business, so far as the Alliance can ascertain, while in two of the other cases the Government's policy of "tenderness and mercy" has not had the same result.

In bringing these facts to the attention of the public, and in criticising the policy of the Government as exemplified in these and similar cases, the Alliance feels that it is doing nothing more than its plain duty, without regard to any personal or political feeling whatsoever.

In your next issue we shall state some other matters which the Alliance and its officials have been bringing to the attention of the public, in further refutation of the charges you have made against us. We are, sir, etc.

ALLIANCE COMMITTEE.
Jan. 30, 1915.

(1) The Guardian would much more readily appreciate the Alliance officials' new-found zeal for the administration of the law "without fear or favour," were it not for the fact that until recently the Alliance officials themselves exercised the rights of royal clemency. Under the late Government all the powers of the Governor and the Government under the Prohibition Act were constitutionally delegated to the Alliance officials, and any appeal for mercy or mitigation of sentence had to be made to the Secretary of the Alliance. This usurpation of the royal prerogative was a scandal which the present Government put summary end to, and no doubt this had something to do with the recent campaign.

(2) Counsel for the Alliance had an opportunity of proving all charges before the Court of Enquiry. They entirely failed to substantiate any of the Prince County charges and abandoned those in King's and Queen's Counties. Having failed to prove their charges on oath, the officials now seek to reiterate them through the medium

of the Guardian. No good purpose can be served by such procedure, and this correspondence must now cease.
—Ed. G.

STUDY OF IMPERIAL HISTORY.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The study of imperial history by patriotic citizens of both sexes to be undertaken in the same spirit as voluntary military drill, was the novel scheme launched yesterday by the League of Empire. The Right Honourable Sir Frederick Pollard, in introducing the scheme, said that whenever the end of the war comes, and on whatever terms it comes, it is certain that the British Empire will stand out as a much more visibly important factor in the world than before. Not only special students but teachers and learners of history must revise and enlarge their whole attitude of mind in approaching the history of these kingdoms. The part played by the Dominions in the present war made it henceforth impossible to belittle their claim to have an effectual share in those affairs of state which concern their common advantage.

"Canada's place in the world" was the subject of a lantern lecture to-night before the Farringdon Ward Civic Club by J. Obed. Smith, Canadian Superintendent of Emigration. How near the war had come to Canada was emphasised by a parallel drawn between the east coast raid and the threatened invasion of the Pacific coast. This latter had necessitated special measures of defence on both coasts of the Dominion, but happily 4,000 miles of border line could be left undefended because of the friendly relations of Canada with the United States. Following a brief account of the Fenian raid of 1866, Mr. Smith detailed what Canada was doing to help in the war in Europe by contributing troops, hospitals, foodstuffs and other aid. "Canadians are chips of the old block," concluded Mr. Smith. "They are determined to see the war through to the bitter end. They are by no means anxious to fight for the sake of fighting, but they will welcome the day when militarism will, with such assistance as Canada can give, be only known in history as a horrible nightmare of the past."

LIST OF GERMAN AND BRITISH NAVAL LOSSES

The following is a list of the naval losses of Great Britain and Germany:

GERMAN LOSSES.	
ARMoured CRUISERS.	
Scharnhorst	11,600 Tons.
Gneissau	11,600
York	9,350
Blucher	15,500

ARMED LINERS.	
Cap Trafalgar	15,710
Berlin	17,324
Kaiser Wilhelm	13,952
Preussen	7,986
Spree	3,899
Markomania	4,505
Koenig Luise	10,785
Pontoporos	4,049
Ruchin

GUNBOATS.	
Jaguar	950
Luchs	900
Illis	881
Tiger	862
Mowe	650
Hedwig	199
Tsingtau	168
Vaterland	168

LIGHT CRUISERS.	
Magdeburg	4,500
Koeln	4,350
Mainz	4,350
Emden	3,650
Koenigsberg	3,400
Leipzig	3,200
Ariadne	2,650
Hela	2,040
Cormoran	1,650
Geier	1,600

DESTROYERS.	
V 187	650
Taku	280
Eight others have been reported sunk.	
TORPEDO-BOATS.	
1, number unknown
SUBMARINES.	
U 18	650
U 15	400
And one other.

BRITISH LOSSES.

BATTLESHIPS.	
Bulwark	15,000
Formidable	15,000

LIGHT CRUISERS.	
Hawke	7,350
Hermes	5,600
Amphion	3,440
Pathfinder	2,940
Pegasus	2,135

GUNBOATS.	
Niger	810
Speedy	810

ARMoured CRUISERS.	
Good Hope	14,100
Konink	12,000
Cressy	12,000
Hogue	12,000
Monmouth	9,800

ARMED LINERS.	
Oceanic	17,274

SUBMARINES.	
A 1	800
E 3	800
D 5	550

COVER 500 PRISONERS OF WAR ON EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

TORONTO, Jan. 28.—According to reports received at the Parliament buildings, there are now over 500 prisoners of war, principally Austrians, engaged in clearing the site for the new Dominion experimental farm in northern Ontario, between Cochrane and Hearst.

The men are under military surveillance, and are housed in a series

of comfortable log cabins. They are paid at the rate of twenty-five cents per day.

MANY RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS HAVE JOINED BRITISH FORCES.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The annual statement of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust for 1913-14 shows that the number of scholars in residence at Oxford in the course of the academic year was 177, of whom seventy-six were from the colonies, eighty-eight from the United States and thirteen from Germany. Since the outbreak of war a large percentage of the colonial scholars have joined the forces while twenty of the American students were granted leave to assist the Belgian Relief Fund. Colonials and Americans alike will be allowed to resume their scholarships at the end of the war.

A CATHOLIC CONGRESS PLANNED

MONTREAL, Jan. 28.—Announcement was made to-day that a big Catholic Congress approaching in importance the Eucharistic Congress held here a few years ago, will be held in Montreal, July 13th, 14th and 15th. It will be a gathering of the association of priest adorers, with Cardinal Begin as honorary president, and Archbishop Bruchet, president. Clergy from all over the Dominion will be present. The Pope has sent his apostolic benediction.

"We have a full line of all the different kinds of cases and uncased pipes, all shapes, qualities and prices. Select a pipe from the ten 25c specials we are now showing. Mackinnon Drug Co., Cor., Great George and Kent Streets. METF.

The Guardian Toronto Saturday Night

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For the cold weather you need Overshoes to keep your feet comfortable. We have them in all styles made from the best materials. Men's one to four buckled—Women's Buttoned, Buckled and Strapped styles.

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